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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

2227 四拜禮號四廿月四英港香

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

日四廿月三

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FUTURE.

TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS.

London, April 20.
The opinion is gradually forming in political circles that Mr. Lloyd George's speech has indicated a resolve to free himself from the predominant Unionist influence in the House of Commons and to embrace the opportunity of taking up the leadership of the democratic elements which have strongly asserted themselves in recent bye-elections.

WAR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INTERESTING SPORT AT ALDERSHOT.

London, April 17.
At Aldershot the Inter-Theatre War Championships commenced to-day.
In "Soccer," the Home Forces defeated India by 2 goals to nil. The weather was dull. There were a thousand spectators and the ground was in good condition. The Canadian, Thompson, the Millwall centre-forward, scored with a fine shot in the first half and also scored from a penalty in the second half. India, represented by the First Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, was outplayed after the interval.

THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

GERMAN DELEGATES NOW NAMED.

Berlin, April 19.
General Nudant, on behalf of the Supreme War Council, delivered a note on the 18th inst. to the Armistice Commission at Spa, inviting the German Plenipotentiaries to Versailles on the 25th inst. to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, requesting the German Government to notify the number, names and status of the delegates and their attendants, and stating that the delegation must remain strictly confined to its role.
Count Rantzau replied, intimating that he will send to Versailles the Minister, Herr von Haniel, and the Counsellors of Legation, Herr von Keller and Herr Ernst-Schmidt, who will be authorised to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, accompanied by two officials and two Chancery servants.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, April 20.
The Yokohama Specie Bank is closing a deal for the purchase of the Peninsular and Oriental, Sassoon and adjoining properties on the Bund for one million taels, to erect its own building.

PENANG OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Singapore, April 23.
It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Resident Councillor of Penang, is retiring and will probably be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Hall, adviser to the Government of Kedah.

CAPTAIN BRYSON'S DEATH.

Singapore, April 22.
The inquest as to Captain Bryson's death showed that he died into one foot of water and injured his spine.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsang Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 23.

Luk Ching-cheong, head delegate in Paris, telegraphs that the Japanese delegate promises the return of Kiaochow only verbally, and only on his own responsibility. Whether any conditions attach to its return, and whether the return is to be made on Tokyo's instruction is still unknown. Luk asks Peking to make enquiries.
China intends cabling President Wilson for an expression of his China policy before framing the country's foreign policy.

Shanghai, April 23.

Yesterday the Conference had an informal discussion on the legal and diplomatic questions, in the morning, and in the afternoon a committee meeting was held on the administration and reorganisation questions.
The Peking General Staff and the Ministry of War fully approve the Southern circular telegram saying that military men cannot interfere with politics. Both departments have telegraphed to all the military chiefs accordingly.

The Premier has written the Lower House saying the Shanghai Conference is to settle all outstanding questions, including the legal question; therefore it has power to discuss this question.
The Cabinet has despatched a circular telegram that the executive body cannot express any opinion as to how the question of Parliament should be settled.
Regarding the question of Parliament the South has advocated that it be settled by the Shanghai Conference, otherwise they will not recognise the procedure. The Central Government's latest hope is to let both Parliaments, old and new, settle the question, and is sending out delegates to try and effect a compromise between them.

OBJECTORS' DEATH IN PRISON.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned on an inquest, recently on Frederick Wilkinson, of West Dalwich, and Oliver S. Bridle, of Brighton, conscientious objectors, who had died in Maidstone Prison. The cause of death in both cases was pneumonia following influenza.

KOWLOON TRAMWAYS

GOVERNMENT RETAINS A FREE HAND.

The statements made by the Hon. Mr. Landale at the meeting of the Tramway Company yesterday, were somewhat calculated to put the Government in the light of adopting a "dog in the manger" attitude and the impression gained was that whilst the Government was not itself prepared to open up a tramway service in Kowloon, concessions empowering private enterprise to inaugurate a service were being fully withheld. Of course, the matter could not be allowed to rest at that point and upon enquiry from official quarters to-day we learn that, so far from wishing to place obstructions in the way of a tramway system in Kowloon, the Government is very anxious and keen that such a scheme should become an accomplished fact with the least possible delay, coupled with conditions that will enable the public to secure the greatest benefit.

The Hon. Mr. Landale in his speech did not give any explanation as to why the repeated applications for concessions in Kowloon were refused by the Government, and naturally that was the very point we sought to have made clear. From the official information accorded us, it appears that several applications have been made in the past for tramway concessions in Kowloon and all were met with the same reply—that the Government deemed it in the best public interest that it should retain a perfectly free hand in the matter until the time was ripe for proceeding with the construction of a tramway and other utility works on the peninsula. For obvious reasons it has been impossible to enter upon so large a scheme during the war, and, in addition to that, the existing roads are totally unfit for such a service.

Some time ago, plans were exhibited in the Council Chamber showing the proposed work on new roads in Kowloon and vicinity, and these roads are now in course of construction or improvement. In certain places there are immense obstructions which will cost very large sums of money to remove, and it is fairly safe to assume that such undertakings would not have been contemplated by private concerns. The only inference to be drawn, therefore, is that had concessions been granted, the work of laying down tramways might have been delayed, until the Government had prepared the roads and removed the obstructions. In other words, the concessions would possibly be pigeon-holed until such time as the Government had, by road construction and other work, paved the way for the inauguration of a private Company to construct a tramway and run it on a dividend-paying basis.

We understand that the Government has fully considered the question of a tram service in Kowloon in connection with the scheme with regard to housing to which we referred a short while ago, and in view of this fact we do not think it necessary to point out to the public that its interests would probably be far better served by Government control (if decided on) than if the matter were left to private enterprise. It is not reasonable to think that any private concern could or would be willing to run a public utility service purely for the benefit of the public. The money for the carrying out of any such project must be raised by private subscription, and those who subscribe would naturally want something in return for the loan of their money. On the other hand, the Government would have no axe to grind and if any scheme for a Government-operated public service merely paid its way at the beginning, that would be sufficient.

The main point is whether the Government intends moving in this matter, and we think the replies given to the applicants for

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

OUR WAR MEMORIAL.

Sir,—The time is drawing near when a decision will be reached on this subject, and of the various proposals before the Committee I trust that the one to make a substantial grant to the dependents of the men who have fallen and to the men who are partially or permanently disabled and their dependents will receive their favourable consideration.

It is a natural desire to have a permanent memorial of some kind in Hongkong, but this can be realised under the proposal in question, which is that, say 85% of the funds collected be donated to the purpose above mentioned and the balance be used for the erection of a suitable memorial in Hongkong. I understand that the Finance Committee aim at raising \$1,000,000, and if they attain their aim there will be a sum of \$150,000 to be used for the latter purpose. I do not propose to suggest what form it should take as that must depend in a great measure on the funds available, but whatever form it does take provision should be made to record Our Roll of Honour in a permanent manner.

I have discussed this matter with a certain number of people and whilst some are wholly in favour of the proposal others object to it on the ground that:—

(1) It is a matter for the Government, or that

(2) It is a proposal for a War Charity not a War Memorial.

Whilst others have asked if there is any necessity for funds to be donated as proposed.

The first objection is perfectly logical, for it is the duty of the Government to make proper provision for the people in question, but if we were always strictly logical there would not have been any subscriptions to War Charities, for the same argument could have been applied to almost any of the funds to which Hongkong subscribed so liberally during the past 4½ years.

The second objection is, I presume, made on the supposition that we are going to subscribe substantially through our War Charities to the funds in question. If such were the case, then by all means let our War Memorial be a City Hall or a motor road or something of a similar nature. But the question arises, whether, after building the Memorial in question, there would be any available funds left? I fear there would not. In any case, Mr. Editor, I cannot conceive any nobler or more practical way of honouring our heroes than to see that they and their dependents are properly looked after. It has been mentioned editorially in two of our papers that an ideal War Memorial would be a fund for the dependents of the Hongkong men who have fallen, but that luckily such a fund was not necessary. I think that there are very few indeed who do not agree wholeheartedly with that sentiment.

But because Hongkong has been lucky in this respect that is no reason why we should neglect the rest of the Empire. We ought to think imperially in this matter. I think that there is very little doubt but that funds are and will be urgently needed now and in the future. If we think for a moment of the number of men killed and totally or partially disabled the gigantic nature of the duty which the Empire has to discharge will be evident, and will Hongkong claim that because she has none actually dependent on her that, therefore, she has no duty in the matter? I am certain that she will not make or would consider making any such claim. Her war record in men, money and work speaks with no uncertain voice in that respect.

concessions mentioned above are sufficient to allay any fears that the matter will be allowed to stagnate. The Government has every right to retain a free hand in such matters, and that it is realised officially that the time of fruition will shortly come, there is very little doubt.

The people who doubt the necessity for donations to the funds are relying, of course, on the pensions granted by the Government. It is good reading to see that these pensions are to be on a higher and more liberal scale than ever before, but even so, when the increased cost of living is considered, there are bound to be very many cases of genuine hardships. And who are to suffer these hardships? The people who, when the call came, gave themselves or their men to the nation. I am sure that there is not a man or woman in Hongkong who would not want to do his or her bit towards relieving hardships.

Before closing this letter let us consider this subject briefly in the light of history. It is a regrettable fact that the British nation in the past has erected monuments in commemoration of victories and statues of the Admirals and Generals who distinguished themselves, without, at the same time, making proper provision for the dependents of the men who had given their lives or were permanently or partially disabled in the wars. This was not due to ingratitude but merely to the inevitable forgetfulness which is bound to creep in when it is the duty of every one in general but none in particular.

Now is the time when we propose to spend a large sum on a War Memorial. Let us do it in a noble and fitting manner. Do not let us make the same mistakes as a nation as we did in the past. Provision must be made for the dependents of our dead heroes and our permanently and partially disabled heroes and their dependents.

Yours etc.
LET US DO IT NOW
LEST WE FORGET.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

Sir,—Your patriotic correspondent "Willing To Carry On" has indeed made some very plausible remarks about his comrades in the Force. Maybe he is one of those in the higher rank, or one of the "favoured ones."

If he be one of the former class, then such a letter as he has written is naturally to be expected, for who would care to throw off his Inspector's uniform or sergeant's stripes when they need not do the actual work that is done by the ordinary constable; if he belongs to the latter class, he certainly carries on, because if he misses his patrols or parades his defaults are overlooked. Therefore, why not carry on?

Your correspondent called all those who complain *slackers*. Are not the members of the Corps entitled to lay their grievances before the public, when those in authority turn a deaf ear to their complaints? I am one of those who has been complaining and yet I hold that I am not a *slacker* neither am I among the class of those who had to be "roped in." I am a 1915 man, and to show your correspondent that I am no *slacker* although I do grumble and complain, I would place before him the following facts. I joined the Force in 1915, and since then have done duty in British Kowloon, Mong Kok, Tsing Tung, West Point, East Point, the Central District, the Peak, and am now on the Search Supervising job. When the Governor called for volunteers for active service abroad, I offered him my services, and although I was declared to be medically fit for service, yet I was rejected.

When I joined the Force, I signed on "for the duration of the War." Hostilities have now ceased, the Peace Treaty will soon be signed and Hongkong is no longer in danger of the enemy. Street patrols have now been done away with which goes to show that the Regulars can carry on without our aid; the only thing left to be done is the searching on the wharves. Do you mean to tell me that over six hundred men are required for this job? Is it not ridiculous? Why not free all the Portuguese and Asiatics, and let the patriotic Englishmen carry on this job? The Band and Buglers, too, are no longer required and can be freed if desired, for music is not needed to help keep the Colony in peace.

Yours etc.
AWAITING DISCHARGE.
Hongkong, April 24, 1919.

THE POISONS CASE.

DECISION RESERVED.

The case in which nine summonses for selling, keeping, and dispensing poisons contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance which were proceeded with against Messrs. Colin Mackenzie and Co. (the proprietors of the Colonial Dispensary), and against Tang Hok Ling, their employee, was resumed before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy to-day.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie, who was put into the witness-box in reply to the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) stated that all the poisons contained in the transactions which were recorded in the book produced were dispensed by him, with two exceptions. He had been in sole charge of the book since May, 1918. He was at the office from one to two p.m., and from five to eight. He was not prepared to swear that all these poisons were done within those hours, as he occasionally did them at other times when it was necessary.

The Crown Solicitor—This sublimist was handed to Sergeant Peplow who ordered it. Suppose a Chinaman had come in and asked for it, and suppose he could not speak English, how could he know it was poison?—He could have shaken the bottle.

Mr. Alabaster—These blue bottles are specially used for poisons, for medicines which are not intended to be taken internally.

Mr. Wakeman said the label on the bottle of sublimist bore no Chinese characters, indicating that the bottle contained poison.

Mr. Alabaster said that his Worship had seen that they had pleaded guilty to two offences, and he submitted that the most the Crown could ever expect to gain was a penalty inflicted in respect of two offences, because there were two acts in respect of corrosive sublimist and unlawful action in the case of the prescription.

An argument between the solicitors then ensued, in respect of the number of offences which could be brought against the defendants, under the Ordinance, and the responsibility of the Company in the sale of poisons by an unauthorised person. Mr. Wakeman said that he understood that in regard to the offences brought under Section 11 of the Ordinance, the Company had pleaded guilty. Mr. Alabaster, the Crown Solicitor continued, had argued extenuating circumstances, but the Ordinance was passed for one reason only, and that was for the protection of the public. What he submitted was that it might be deplorable to allow this man (Mr. Tang Hok Ling) to sell poisons, being not a properly qualified man, and Counsel asked for a severe penalty.

Mr. Orme reserved his judgment till next Thursday.

"Willing To Carry On" is well-known to all the medals and whatever recognition there may be forthcoming after the disbandment of the Force, including my share, but give me my discharge. I offered my services gratuitously, and I expect no recompense or reward. The knowledge of having done my duty to the country in hour of need, is sufficient recompense. Personal satisfaction is better than material reward, which your correspondent is evidently looking for. I have done my duty for the country in her hour of distress, now that the crisis has passed am I not entitled to my discharge? Must I then be called a *slacker* when I ask for same? My duty is done; give me my discharge. "Willing To Carry On" may carry on until he obtains his expected reward. I wish him luck.

Yours etc.
AWAITING DISCHARGE.
Hongkong, April 24, 1919.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 4.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast—fair. Barometer—29.94. Temperature 2 p.m.—73. Humidity 2 p.m.—81.

LEST WE FORGET.

One has heard before how German women refused to give British wounded any food or drink on their long journey through Germany, so that they suffered unutterable anguish for days together; but it is only when one hears the stories in the mass—that one gets any idea of the universality and the horror of it all. There are in Switzerland to-day scores and scores of men of all ranks who had the same experiences. Food and drink were denied them by women wearing the Red Cross, and the denial was accompanied with the filthiest abuse. It was the common amusement of these Red Cross women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding food and drink out to them to try to make them snatch at it, and then drawing it away. Many scores of our men, begging for a drink, had coffee, or water, or soup, tendered to them; and then at the last moment the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Not seldom our men in their suffering had to drink the defiled stuff while the women looked on and laughed. An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass, perhaps, of water, then, standing just outside his reach, to pour it slowly on to the ground, or down between the station platform and the railway carriage. —"Times" Correspondent at Berne, April 11, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

Passengers leaving the Colony by the s.s. Nikko Maru include Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevington and infant, Mrs. Norman Kent and children and the Cherniavsky trio.

An armed robbery was attempted by a gang of four men yesterday afternoon on the first floor of No. 54, Haiphong Road, Kowloon. They gained admittance on the pretence of coming to repair the windows. Whilst the robbers were preparing to rob the inmates, a girl returned to the house, and, on being informed of what was happening, raised the alarm, at which the robbers took panic and fled. The robber ran in the direction of Humphrey's Avenue, and at the Dairy Farm shop a coolie gave chase and caught two of the miscreants. Another capture was made by an Indian watchman who had also joined in the pursuit. The captured robbers will be charged at the Magistracy to-morrow.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—12.30 p.m.
Aladdin at the Royal Naval Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Gymnasia Club.—Second Meeting at Happy Valley.
The Howitt Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—The Man from Toronto.—9.15 p.m.

THE MANILA OLYMPIAD.

JAPAN'S COMPETITORS.

According to a cable advice from Japan received in Manila by K. Funatsu, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, twenty Japanese athletes are contemplating coming to Manila for the Far Eastern meet in May. Mr. Funatsu stated that the cable did not indicate what events the athletes would enter in. It is understood that these athletes are expecting to come voluntarily and therefore will not represent Japan as a team in the Far Eastern meet but that they will be representative of the Japanese.

The cable requested information as to whether the local authorities desired the athletes, who are ready to come, under the conditions cited above. Before cabling a reply Mr. Funatsu took the matter up with Dr. W. W. Marquardt, secretary treasurer of the Far Eastern Athletic Association and of the P. A. A. F., who readily agreed by stating that the Japanese athletes would be gladly entered in the meet under the conditions set forth. Mr. Funatsu has already cabled the Japanese contingent to come, and has also requested information as to what events the twenty or more Japanese athletes will enter in. Mr. Funatsu expects to receive further word in a few days which will give a more detailed account of Japanese participation.

It is evident from the information which Mr. Funatsu has received that Japanese athletes will be present at the Far Eastern meet. This will be pleasant news to local fans who have been looking forward to the Far Eastern meet for months past. It is pretty certain that the athletes who will come will be baseball players and swimmers. Japan has always been strong in these two events, and so long as a full delegation cannot come it is very probable that the 20 athletes will be a baseball team and a swimming team.

GENERAL NEWS.

"620 PER CENT."

At Fakenham County Court recently, Judge Mulligan gave judgment in a remarkable action by Messrs. Hogge and Seppings, Limited, brewers, against a tenant named Bloy, of the Plough Inn, Docking. The brewers claimed possession and £100 for rent at £1 a day for 100 days subsequent to three months' notice. Bloy's defence was that he held the house under an agreement that he was not to be charged any rent until peace was signed. His Honour, giving judgment for Bloy, said the full yearly rent of the Plough was only £44 and the claim was equivalent to interest at the rate of 620 per cent. per annum.

A PROBLEM FOR TEACHERS.

Prof. McBridge, Professor of Zoology at the Royal College of Science, speaking at University College recently, said that the object of sex instruction should be to bring about such gradual enlightenment on the subject as to remove the mists of fascinating mystery by which it was surrounded. This could only be accomplished by the teaching of comparative biology. He saw no reason why teaching with regard to venereal disease should not be given in school. It was no use telling children that they would not be saved if they misbehaved themselves, but the risk of venereal disease might frighten children from beginning vice. Major Leonard Darwin, who presided, advocated confidential talks between parents and children.

DEATH OF MR. W. ALLARD.

The death is announced at Kingston-on-Thames, of Mr. William Allard, who had been for many years identified with the Liberal Central Offices at Abingdon-street. Mr. Allard was formerly secretary of the Home Counties Liberal Federation and of the Liberal League, and also took a keen interest in municipal affairs. He had been Mayor of Kingston, and was born in Birmingham 58 years ago. A vigorous organiser, Mr. Allard steadily worked his way upward from the time he was first identified with the party in 1880 under the late Mr. Schnadhorst at Birmingham. He organised many by-elections with great

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success and was considered by many the best electioneering expert in the country. He took an active part in the recent Central Election, and his unexpected death will be universally regretted.

INDIAN TELEPHONES.

Allahabad, March 18.—In connection with the telephone service the Pioneer understands that communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore and between Poona and Bombay will be inaugurated shortly and a telephone line between Allahabad and Lucknow has been decided on. It has further been decided to establish two extra trunk lines between Calcutta and the coalfields. A line from Calcutta to Narayanpuri, the

great jute centre, is also in contemplation. Moreover, among other projects under consideration, is a line from Calcutta to Darjeeling. The question of introducing for the tea districts a system which has proved a great success in Canada is also being examined. Under this system, it will be possible to link up a series of gardens, which will be on the same circuit. By means of a special bell, the exchange will be able to call up any garden without, at the same time, calling up others. The Delhi-Lahore line is to be extended to the frontier, and the time will come when great trunk lines, north and south and east and west, will be provided.

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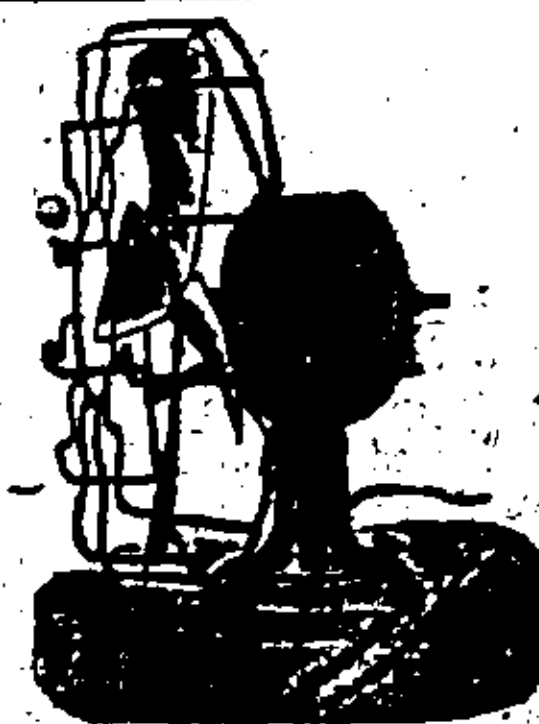
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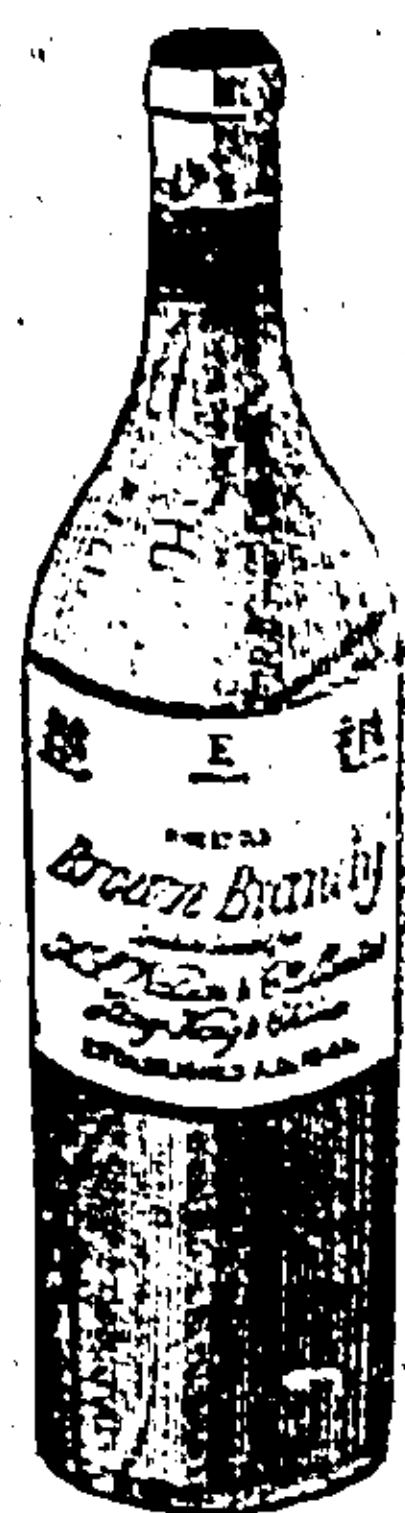


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The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

FUTURE CAPTAINS OF COMMERCE.

There is at least one lesson which business men can learn from the Army. Employers everywhere are faced by the need of capable men to maintain and extend their business on a peace footing. A similar shortage of officers faced the Army in August 1914. Business men must do what Lord Kitchener did—get the men as the Army got its officers, by training them intensively. Intensive training is one of the great discoveries of the war. Given men wholeheartedly keen to learn their job, the Army turned out efficient and trained soldiers in almost as many months as years were formerly thought necessary. In the old Army, the course at Sandhurst or Woolwich took years. In the new Army, six months from the time he first put a white band round his cap the cadet who had passed the course was commanding a platoon in the firing line and commanding it well.

Peace calls for the application of the same principles of intensive training to the recruiting of industry. The old theory that the mysteries of trade cannot be learnt except through long experience and drudgery of years must be banished in face of the facts of the war. In munition works, women have become as practically expert as men who served long apprenticeships. Civilians who enlisted in 1914 were commanding battalions two or three years later. The essence of the thing is enthusiasm to learn, and determined industry to seize every opportunity. Given these, the man will win the same success in business as they have done in War. It is now "up to" business men; casting aside prejudices or old fashioned customs, to offer the opportunity to demobilised officers. To an employer the Appointments Department says in effect:— "You have vacancies either immediate or prospective in your office. You require assistants, managers, or representatives for coming developments. Find them now by selecting likely men of suitable experience from among discharged officers and men of similar educational qualifications. Train them in your business under supervision for employment in your service when completed. In three, or six months, or longer, according to circumstances, you will have the efficient experienced man or men you need."

The method has succeeded in War. It will succeed equally in business, given a fair trial. The Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour will put employers in touch with ex-officers and men who have qualifications for and are seeking an opening in business, whether it is electrical engineering, or jam making, or shipping or cinema films. It is the employer's opportunity, no less than the ex-officer's. The employer needs men—the officers need civilian employment. In return for a short course of training or probation, the former gets the man he needs. The officer, on his part, gets knowledge and experience which make his services of real value. He becomes employable and can stand on his own feet in the labour market. It is just the application to business of the same training methods which has equipped the Army with its subalterns and captains. The same success awaits it in commerce and business.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE SLACKERS.

Our comments on Police Reserve matters yesterday were penned before the letter by "Willing to Carry On" reached us. It was a pleasure for us to publish that letter, inasmuch as its tone was in striking contrast to the line taken by many of grumblers who have recently sought the use of our columns, and was an indication that discontent is not general throughout the Force. Our correspondent spoke of the possibility of the slackers (of whom there appears to be a noisy little group in the Force) contaminating the other members, but we should hardly think a man worth his salt who allowed himself to be influenced by the out-and-out work-shys. The suggestion was put forward that the whole Force should be paraded so that those willing to serve and those unwilling to continue might be separated and the latter forthwith given their discharge. From the point of view that the latter cannot be of great value to the Force, there is something to be said in favour of such a procedure, but, on the other hand, that would only be pandering to the lazy ones and playing right into their hands. The better plan would be to find out who the slackers are and then give them all a double dose of duty. What they need is more work, not less.

KOWLOON TRAM QUESTION.

That the time will soon come when Kowloon will have its service of electric tramways there is no doubt. The steady development of the peninsula must soon warrant such a step being taken. At yesterday's meeting of the Tramway Company, the Chairman had a deal to say about the applications which the Company had made to the Government for permission to inaugurate such a service. He rather complained that the authorities would not go further than to say that they are not prepared to grant such a concession at present. At the moment of writing, we are not in a position to say whether the Government has or has not good reasons for adopting a non-committal attitude on the question, though, with the statement of the case as put forward by Mr. Landale, we should very much hesitate to allege that the authorities are wilfully hindering a necessary development. There are probably other factors to be taken into account of which the Chairman of the Tramway Company made no mention.

MISTAKEN IDEAS.

Mr. Landale is evidently a firm believer in public services being in the hands of private Companies. We must join issue with him on that point. He avers that if private enterprise is to be superseded and public utility Companies are to become Government Departments, the natural expansion of the Colony will be hampered. Why should it? Shanghai's tramway system is run by the Municipality, whilst here in Hongkong the water supply and the railway are both Government managed. The benefit of Government-owned public utilities is that the profits go to the community, thereby keeping down taxes, and not into the pockets of private shareholders, many of whom may have no interest whatever in the community concerned. Private enterprise, either in the matter of charges or efficiency, does not always work to the benefit of the public, as Mr. Landale seems to think it does. Indeed, we venture to say that a mistaken policy has been followed in the past by granting monopolies to private Companies in Hongkong where the public services are concerned. We should probably get cheaper and better utilities had all such services been Government-owned and dividends to private individuals not had to be considered. Some of the charges made locally are little short of scandalous in face of the services offered. No; the time is past when these matters should be left to private enterprise. That fact is realised in all progressive centres. And we do not hesitate to say that it will be a happy day when all public utilities in this Colony are run by the Government solely for the benefit of the people.

DEATH PENALTY RESTORED.

The State Legislature of Washington has passed a law restoring the death penalty for premeditated murder. During the session of the legislature, three premeditated murders took place, causing so much popular agitation that the bill was passed easily.

DAY BY DAY.

IGNORANCE IS MORE POWERFUL IN THE HANDS OF SOME PEOPLE THAN KNOWLEDGE.

Soldiers and sailors will be admitted free to the Gymkhana on Saturday.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of bubonic plague (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal meningitis. All were Chinese.

Mr. R. J. Glendonning, chief traffic inspector of the Shanghai-Nanking and of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, arrived on the Nikko Maru yesterday, on his way to Australia.

The annual report of the Hongkong Jockey Club states that the General Account shows a surplus of income over expenditure of \$10,985.57, and the Stable Working Account a profit for the year of \$1,077.08, together making a total of \$12,062.65. The Stewards propose to transfer this amount to Building Account and thus reduce the Bank overdraft on that account to \$34,576.18, and correspondingly the amount for which the guarantors are responsible.

A pleasant scene was witnessed on Kowloon ferry wharf on Tuesday night. An American Naval Officer was there waiting for a launch when his attention was drawn to a number of Portuguese youths returning from a Fancy Dress Party, led by a very charming lass, beautifully dressed in "Stars and Stripes" and gleefully waving in her hand an American flag. The Officer immediately uncovered himself, shook hands with her and, amidst the enthusiastic approval of all present, made a short and eloquent speech eulogising the flag of liberty and expressing himself as proud of its fair bearer, whose name and address he took to send her a souvenir.

In the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver and two daggers, an admission of owning the daggers was to-day made by the defendant, who, however, denied all knowledge concerning the revolver. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuting, said the Police accepted the plea of being guilty in respect to the possession of the daggers. His Worship had already the facts before him—that there was a gang of four or five men and the revolver was picked up within 15 yards of the spot where those men were arrested. There were, moreover, two revolvers, according to the information given to the Police, and Sgt. Lanson, in the struggle with the accused, felt another revolver on the man's person. It might be proved that they were a gang of robbers about to set out for an unlawful purpose. Three gags were found on the accused and the circumstances pointed to the fact that they were going to commit a robbery. Mr. Orme passed sentence of 12 months' hard labour.

H. M. S. CARLISLE.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

The first of the new warships of the reorganised China Squadron, H.M.S. Carlisle, arrived in the Harbour to-day. The vessel is commanded by Captain J. W. Carrington, D.S.O., and has come out direct from England.

The Carlisle has been built during the war and has a distinctly different appearance to the usual cruiser. She is painted white with her two funnels yellow, is very low lying and has more the lines of a large destroyer, evidently having been built for speed. The bridge forward is elevated considerably above the usual height and altogether her unique appearance attracts considerable attention.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franka D.S.P.(R.), state:—

MEETING.

There will be a meeting of Company Commanders and Warrant Officers at Headquarters on Monday the 28th inst. at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

RESIGNATION.

P. O. 875 Ribeiro is allowed to resign, on leaving the Colony.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

A scheme is on foot at Home to hold a great Handel festival at the Royal Albert Hall. In the old days, the Albert Hall was famous for its association with musical festivals, oratorios and the like, and there are many who would rejoice to see a revival of the St. Patrick's Day, St. Andrew's Day and St. George's Day festivals and performances of the Messiah, Elijah, etc. etc. Possibly the proposed Handel festival will be the forerunner of such a revival.

I was rather disappointed at the performance of Stainer's Crucifixion at the Cathedral, on Good Friday evening, for I attended with the firm conviction that I was going to hear a well prepared rendering of the composition. In my opinion, there was very little evidence of serious and earnest work in the concerted numbers, which was a pity, for there was excellent material available and capable of being turned to very good account. I was told that owing to certain conditions it had been found impossible to carry out regular practices at intervals of a frequency requisite for a fully prepared recital. If that really was the case, then I have no hesitation in asking why give the performance at all? For it does not enable the vocalists to do themselves justice, it reflects adversely on the conductor and displeases the audience, all of which is undeserved. All true musicians know that it is impossible to give anything like an adequate rendering of a choral work of devotional character or any other character for that matter, unless there has been plenty of hard work in preparation. There can only be one result and that result is usually calculated to make the composer's hair stand on end should he happen to be present.

As I have said the material was all that could be desired. All possessed excellent voices for choral work and with careful rehearsal the ladies and gentlemen who took part in last Friday's recital are capable of presenting works with really beautiful effect. The soloists acquitted themselves with credit but it would have been better had they all sung from the front of the chancel as did The Hon. Mr. Severn when delivering the opening recitative and Mr. Paine and Miss White, who were heard to such distinct advantage in their duet. Another defect which was noticeable; it cannot be passed over, and that was the tendency unduly to draw the recitative. A little more sprightliness, without approaching anything in the nature of operatic style of delivery, would have been distinctly advantageous.

Again, it is out of order to advertise on the programme a short organ recital of four pieces to commence at 8.45 p.m. and then to commence at 9 p.m. and only play two pieces. It is a pity that what might have been a very fine performance should have been marred by the shortcomings I have mentioned.

The Chereniavsky Trio have come and gone and they leave behind them recollections of a delightful break in the musical monotony of Hongkong. We rarely hear such high class music as the Chereniavskys provided and we certainly shall have to wait a long time before we hear better. I understand that there is a possibility of another performance in about a month's time.

I was asked, the other day, by a friend who is very keen on music, but does not play any kind of instrument, what was meant by the term "harmonics" and whether it did not mean the same thing as double stopping, when referring to the violin, or violin-cello. Without appearing in the light of attempting to give a music lesson, I think there can be no harm in explaining what is meant by the term harmonics, for, if for no other useful purpose, it will at least enable the uninitiated more fully to realise the very high standard of playing of stringed instruments some of the professionals who have lately visited the Colony have attained.

My friend had evidently confused the term harmonics with harmonising. Double stopping is

FATHER AND SON.

BOTH ACCUSE EACH OTHER.

How a Chinese thief was brought to justice through the instrumentality of his own son was revealed at the Magistracy to-day.

To save their own skins, two Chinese, father and son, the latter 13 years old, accused each other when they were taxed with the theft of \$308, money which was held by Petty Officer Andrew Maine, in his capacity of caterer to the Petty Officers' Mess at the Naval Dockyard.

It appears that Mr. Maine missed this sum from a chest of drawers where it was kept, and his suspicions fell on the two Chinese who were employed at the Naval Quarters. He questioned the boy who said that the money had been stolen by his father. When the father was in turn questioned, he laid the responsibility of the theft on his son, Sergeant Cockle, who was sent for, went to the house of the Chinese and the latter's wife admitted to him that her husband had given her \$60, which she had spent on jewellery. This jewellery was put forward as evidence in Court.

The boy was put into the witness-box to give evidence against his father, which he did without persuasion. Pointing to his father, the young hopeful said:—"He stole the money, by opening the drawer with a key."

The father (with an expression of great pain):—"Son, you will be the cause of my death."

The reproach drove the boy to tears, which soon mingled with those of the father. An end was put to this embarrassing scene by the removal of the boy from the witness box.

In reply to Mr. G. N. Orme, the defendant denied the theft. He would not have been so foolish as to return to work if he had stolen the money.

The Magistracy:—You suspected your boy and your boy suspected you.

The defendant was ordered to pay a sum of \$200 as compensation to Mr. Maine. Failing this, he was to go to prison for three months, the jewellery being ordered to be given up to the complainant.

CEMENT WORKS.

A CANTON REPORT.

In reply to the official proclamation issued by the Canton authorities offering the cement works and the Tai Sha Tou Island to merchant control on complying with certain conditions, the Chinese merchants both in Canton and Hongkong are reported to have already raised a big capital to buy over these two estates. It is reported that the Chinese Merchants Syndicate has already raised a sum of more than \$5,000,000. There is reason to believe that both the cement works and the Tai Sha Tou Island will soon be turned over to the merchants' control.—Canton Times.

harmonising; that is, a note is played on one string, say E, and it is harmonised by playing the third on the A string, the bow being drawn across both strings simultaneously. Playing in harmonics is a very different thing. When a string is stopped on the fingerboard it produces a note according to the position in which it is stopped. The harmonic of that note is produced by a very delicate pressure on the string, not sufficient to stop it right down to the fingerboard, and at the same time canting the bow so that only a portion of the hair comes into contact with the gut, and also drawing the bow across the string very close to the bridge. The effect is to produce the same note as would be played if the string were stopped firmly down to the fingerboard, but two octaves higher. It is exceedingly difficult to produce any sort of sound, except a scraping noise, by this action so, when we hear violinists or cellists playing passages of running notes in clear and well-defined harmony it can be realised the great mastery the players possess over their instruments. Mischa Elman created a great sensation when appearing as a boy prodigy in London, some years ago, by playing in double stopped harmonics.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In the discussion of the comparatively minor subject of what is to be done with the surrendered German warships is illustrated the complexity of the peace problem as a whole, says an American paper. In a war between two single opponents the issues would be simple. What the vanquished nation lost the victor would take and do with whatever he pleased. But to-day it is an Entente that is victorious, and after Germany has lost her fleet it is still to be decided among the Allies what disposal shall be made of it. So of the peace in its entirety. The war technically will end when Germany and her former partners agree to the terms imposed upon them. The peace, in its final form, cannot come until the Allies have agreed upon what is to be done with the just reclamations, fines, and penalties exacted from the enemy, whether in wealth or territory. Very much in the same case as the German fleet, for instance, is the question of Asia Minor. That Turkey has lost a great portion of the lands she misgoverned is certain. How those lands shall be distributed is still a mooted question. Obviously, the task which now confronts the Conference is not to let the need for haste in certain matters, as in the formal termination of a state of war, compel undue haste in other matters that call for closer study and adjustment among the Allies.

To the average citizen, the foreign exchange market is a field of bewildering technicality. During this war, however, (as was equally true during the long Napoleonic conflict) the course of exchange rates has been repeatedly a matter of historic interest. Exchange on France is just now throwing light on existing international conditions and relations, says the New York Evening Post. Normally, an American dollar exchanges for 5.18 francs. The immense war-time balance of trade, however, in our country's favour and against France, at one time in 1916 made it so difficult for Paris to buy remittances on New York that it cost 6.09 francs to buy a dollar credit here. Our Government's advances to France after we went to war, which were used to pay for materials bought in the United States by France, brought the rate much nearer to normal. Later, when our own expenditure in France to support our expeditionary army rose to large proportions, it became still easier for Paris to buy drafts on New York. Finally, in the armistice week of last November, the rate had got back to only 5.38 francs to the dollar. From that favourable level there was a slow reaction, and in the fortnight past the rate has moved rapidly against Paris, reaching the very adverse rate of 5.75 to-day.

Ambassador Ishii's plea for the abolition of race discrimination, as one result of a war in which there was no race discrimination among the fighters for liberty and democracy, sounds like an echo of Theodore Roosevelt, remarks the New York Evening Post. Those Pacific Coast Senators who took ostentatious fright at the suggestion of the Japanese Ambassador ought to turn up President Roosevelt's message to Congress, full of high praise of Japan, full of denunciation of American prejudice against the Japanese. It even went so far as to advocate admitting them to American citizenship. Viscount Ishii declares that the general principle which he urges has nothing to do with the question of Japanese immigration. That will remain where it was—a matter of friendly and honourable agreement between the two Governments. It was inevitable, however, that his words should have been seized upon by Senators anxious to lay their hands upon any stick which will serve to beat the dog of a League of Nations. Senator Chamberlain asserts that rather than agree to the Ambassador's proposal, he would "go on with the war." It would be a queer war. We should go on fighting Germany in order to block Japan, who is also fighting Germany.

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ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Military and Naval men had a right royal time on St. George's Day at the Victoria Theatre where two entertainments were provided by the Society, one at 2.15 p.m. and the other at 9. The house at both sessions was crowded with the men and their wives and children.

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock in welcoming the guests, said that the Colony had followed with the greatest interest the deeds of daring which had been wrought by the fighting forces of the Empire and that in proportion to its size and importance it had contributed liberally, in men, money, materials and clothing, to the great struggle for the freedom of mankind which had just been closed.

The programme which was interspersed with pictures and songs, was highly appreciated. The concert part was contributed by a few local amateurs. Mr. E. Anderson gave a delightful rendering of "Pagliacci", his powerful baritone voice finding great scope in this selection. Mrs. H. M. Webb was requisitioned and, fascinated, as usual, with "K-K-Kat", in response, she obliged with "Peter". Mr. H. W. L. Dowling gave "The Yeomen of England". Mr. P. W. Goldring "My Love has Come". Mr. G. Dumbarton a tenor solo and Mr. G. W. C. Burnett some excellent comic numbers. The Misses Rosebud and Ruby Young gave an exhibition of a sand jig. Mr. G. Grimbale was at the piano. The band of the 18th Infantry played popular selections. At night, Mr. Moxon in welcoming the guests, said that now that the war had been fought and won, Britishers all over the Empire fully appreciated what they owed to the fighting men of the British race. In the audience that night we had representatives of those gallant forces whom it was his pleasure to welcome and honour. He hoped they would have a pleasant evening and enjoy themselves as far as the circumstances permitted. The weather conditions in this distant outpost of the Empire made the conditions of entertainment narrow, but they must accept this entertainment as a token of the Society's goodwill and appreciation for what they had done for us. He could not open the proceedings with a dance (laughter) but he hoped they would enjoy themselves. (Applause.)

DINNER AT THE HONG-KONG HOTEL.

In the evening, a very successful dinner was given by the members of the Society at the Hong-kong Hotel, to which about 150 people sat down, including many distinguished guests.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. President of the Society, took the chair and was supported by the officers. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.). Sir William Rees Davies K.C., Rear Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor, His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, Sir Charles Eliot, Lieut. Col. Harvey, Commodore Gurner, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Mr. N. J. Stabb and many other distinguished members of the community.

Following the loyal toast, the Chairman proposed "The Society of St. George." In doing so he said that the Society in Hongkong was just beginning the third year of its existence. On Jan. 1st, 1917 they had 800 members. On Jan. 1st this year they had 221 members and to-day

they numbered 535 members. (Applause). But those figures, good as they were, were not good enough to satisfy the Committee and they would be very glad, for they were sure that there must be more than that number of Englishmen in the Colony, if any Englishmen not yet joined would kindly send in their names to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. A. Wells. In the matter of remitting money to war charities the Society had done very well. In 1917 it remitted the sum of £4,000 and last year, 1918, it was able to remit no less a sum than £32,000. (Applause). That would show that the Society had been able to do its bit. St. George's Day would be memorable in the history of the war from the fact that it was on St. George's Day a year ago that there took place the famous Naval Raid on Zeebrugge, when the signal which floated at the masthead was the signal of "St. George for England." And it might perhaps interest them, turning from the sea to the land, to know that the birthday of General Allenby who captured Jerusalem took place on St. George's Day. Looking back on the war the feature which must strike them was the debt which they owed to the fighting forces of the Empire and he would like to couple with them the officers and men of the mercantile marine. (Applause). In their sacrifices those men had shown them a lesson which they ought to follow. The finest war memorial that they could show to the world was to endeavour to make the world a brighter and better and nobler place to live in. And with that thought and that spirit he asked them to join with him in drinking the success of the Society of St. George. (Applause.)

Mr. Pollock then said, before he called upon Mr. Bird to propose the toast of the Services he would like to take the opportunity of saying how very much obliged he was to Mr. Bird and the other members of the Entertainment Committee, especially Mr. Dowling, for what they had done. The amount of work which Mr. Dowling had carried through in the last few days was simply astounding. Another member of the Entertainment Committee to whom he must express thanks was Mr. George Grimbale. Mr. Grimbale had been a tower of strength in providing musical talent. They were not only being treated to music that evening, but, as perhaps some were not aware, there had been musical items at the Cinema performance in the afternoon and evening. He took the opportunity of thanking not only Mr. Grimbale, but also the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly assisted that gentleman. He would also like to thank other members of the Entertainment Committee, in particular Mr. Moxon and Mr. Pearce, who had worked very hard in the interests of the Committee, also other members including Messrs. Bell, Crapnell, Eldridge, Graham, J. Scott, Harrison and Major Hammond. They had worked so well that he felt, as President of the Society, he really had done nothing to deserve the honour of taking the chair on the present occasion. He thanked those who had relieved him of the labour which would ordinarily have fallen on him as President of the Society. He would call upon Mr. Bird to propose the toast of the Services.

Mr. H. W. Bird proposed the toast of "The Services." He expressed his sense of pride at being so called upon, and his appreciation of the great difficulty of doing justice to such a toast in a few words. Of all the gallant deeds of the Navy the President had referred to Zeebrugge and that must be foremost in mind not only because it fell on St. George's Day but because some of them remembered the gallant Sir Roger when he was on this station in command of the Whiting, and how during the boxer

rebellion and at Tientsin he followed Nelson's maxim of running his ship alongside and boarding the Taku. He thus captured the Chinese destroyer and she lay to-day at Kowloon a silent tribute to that gallant officer's valour and enterprise. He followed the same tactics at Zeebrugge. This and the other fights against odds since the retreat were possible solely because of the grand spirits animating the men. Illustrating that spirit he concluded with two anecdotes and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Rear Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor responded to the toast for the Navy. When they considered that the Navy personnel had increased from about 130,000 to nearly half a million and the Army from the vicinity of 800,000 to seven or eight million, when they drank the health of the services it meant more than the original services. It meant all the men and women who had shown the great spirit of which Mr. Bird spoke. He had one fault to find with St. George. He was too modest, not aggressive enough, did not advertise enough. Of a hundred Englishmen at home 90 per cent. could give the date of St. Patrick's Day, 50 per cent. St. Andrew's Day, 30 per cent. St. David's Day but he did not believe five per cent. would tell correctly the date of St. George's Day. Furthermore St. George might have arranged his day when the national emblem was growing in England. There were no roses in April. In Hongkong it was different and every Englishman should have one. For his part he had done his bit when he signalled to the British fleet in harbour that officers and men might wear the national emblem.

Sir Frederick explained that although his name was Welsh and although Wales was very ably represented here by His Lordship the Chief Justice, he was proud to be an Englishman. He would like to see the Englishmen more self assertive and a little less managed by their brother Saints, although no one appreciated more than he what the other Saints had done for them. They came down from Scotland to teach Englishmen how to govern themselves and incidentally filled up all the best Government and mercantile billets. (Laughter). St. Patrick they loved but could love more if he was not so anxious to hit them over the head and call them names. St. David, it was said, prayed on his knees on Sunday and on the English the rest of the week. (Laughter). They all knew what St. David was doing for them. They all knew that he won the war for them, incidentally with the help of the Army and Navy. (Loud applause and laughter). St. David was now occupied with the harder job of winning a satisfactory peace, and here he suggested that the more direct methods of the Army and Navy might accomplish more than pen and debate.

Sir Frederick went on to refer to naval matters. Regarding the naval critics he emphasised that the Admiralty had "kept its eye on the ball," viz. allowing nothing to divert them from the necessary keeping together of the Grand Fleet. It was the dissolving of the Grand Fleet which the Germans aimed at when they bombarded Yarmouth and other ports, by inducing local agitators for warships to protect those places. Referring to the China Station Sir Frederick said the Carlisle, a very fast light cruiser, would be here to-day. A Rear-Admiral had been appointed, but seemed to have been mislaid. The flagship would be the Hawkins which he understood was coming here. She was one of five ships laid down during the war for service after the war. He was interested in her, having been responsible for having her built. She was very fast, of a nice size and with formidable armament for her size. He was Third Sea Lord for three years of the war, responsible for construction of ships. The Hush ships Benbow and Repulse were two of five ships which were laid down before the war. Lord Fisher suggested that they be altered to very fast, very long and very powerful battle cruisers, and this, entailing much relaying, was done. They had one turret of 15 inch guns (two guns) less, leaving six, and they had a speed of 32 knots and lighter armament. The war did not last long enough to test their qualities, but they would have been very much to the fore and they probably contributed much to the surrender of the Germans. He thoroughly appreciated that the mercantile community were grateful to those who had fought. If they wished to help the men coming here he

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suggested that something might be done for their moral and social welfare, so that they would not be driven to fourth-rate public houses where they were poisoned, or to other more objectionable places.

Lt. Col. Harvey, responding for the Army, thanked the Society for their kindness in entertaining the men of the Manchester Regiment. He added a word for the many who had not actually seen active service, but who had been in the actual fighting and who should not be forgotten. Regretting the absence of the Officer Commanding he suggested that the response to the toast would have been in better hands and His Excellency might have been able to give them some welcome news about demobilisation. He concluded "Let us see a little more in Hongkong of the St. George's flag and let us see a little more of the Union Jack. This afternoon I saw only two. If you go to America you will find all over the place the Stars and Stripes on the house-tops and in the windows, especially on an occasion like this." (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said he meant to have dilated on what were really their principal guests but that subject had been so very eloquently and fully dealt with in other speeches and he hoped they would pardon him if he passed on to what they called in the present day their Civilian Guests. A great deal had been said that evening about St. George's Society and about the Patron Saint of England, but he was perfectly certain that their guests of kindred societies would pardon them if, on what was really their day, they had dwelt on that side of the subject at length. He would like to explain, as past President, that during his term of office they had never intended to compete with any other Society. If there had been faults they were doubtless due to a desire to get on with things. He desired to assure them, however, that there never was, from the first day the St. George's Society was instituted, any desire whatsoever to emulate which they set before, and he might add that it was no small disgrace to them as Englishmen that the dinner given was the first they had celebrated in the Colony, in connection with St. George's Society. In connection with war charities, they had worked as hard as they could, not with a desire to defeat any other

Society, but they tried to produce the greatest results for the benefit of war charities whatever they might have been, and most certainly they desired to work, now that they had established themselves—he trusted for all time in the Colony—in the friendliest association with other Societies. With that explanation he would pass on to the toast which was coupled with the name of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn—(Applause). He would like briefly to say, in coupling Mr. Severn's name with the toast, that they honoured it—(Applause). He (the speaker) was one of those people who did not believe in waiting until a man was dead or

(Continued on Page 2.)

IF SLEEP DOES NOT REFRESH YOU.

People who are tired out, who arise in the morning feeling that sleep has not refreshed them, are in a state of nervous exhaustion that borders on the condition that doctors call neurasthenia. The causes are varied. Continuous work, mental or physical, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over the struggle for success, are the most common causes. Excesses of almost any kind may produce it. Sometimes diseases like influenza will cause neurasthenia. So also will a severe shock, intense anxiety or grief.

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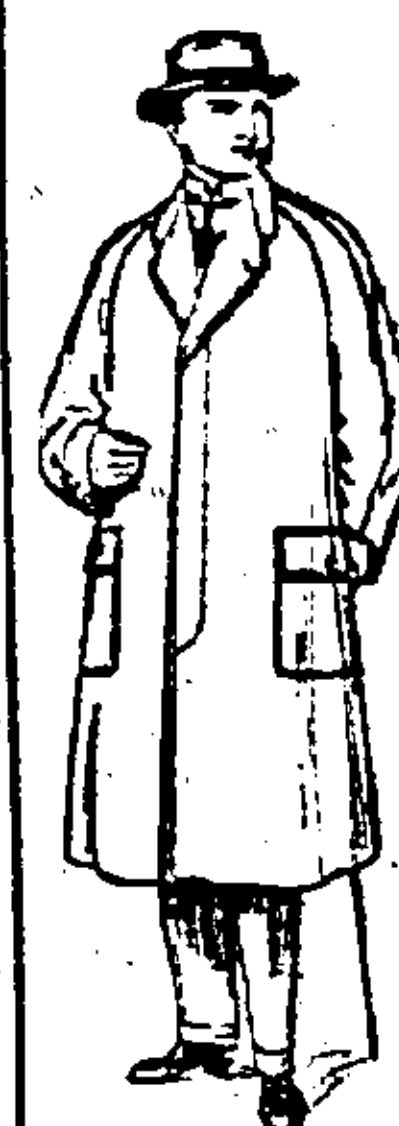
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NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	29 May	16 June
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	25 June	14 July
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	24 July	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Yokohama M.	TUES., 32nd Apr. at 4 p.m.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA		
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SHANGHAI & KOBE		
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LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Atsuta M. Shidzuoka M.	FRI., 2nd May, at noon. SATUR., 17th May at noon.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Nikko M. Aki Maru	THURS., 24th Apr. at 11 a.m. WED., 21st May at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK via Murosan, San Francisco, Panama, Colon and Havana	Tsuyama M.	WEDNES., 23rd April.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Toyo Maru	FRIDAY, 25th April.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Shinbu Maru	SUNDAY, 27th Apr.
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SHINYO MARU	23rd May
SIBERIA MARU	24th May, from Yokohama
PERSTA MARU	15th June

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SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. W. Hudson has been appointed second officer, Chusanang. Captain E. P. Taylor, of the Kumsang, has gone master, Taisang. Captain F. C. Purkins, of the Taisan, is on reserve. Mr. J. R. Doughty, second officer, Kumsang, is on reserve. Mr. H. A. Meik has been appointed second officer, Kumsang. Mr. C. D. M. Geyson, supernumerary second officer, Kumsang, has resigned. Mr. A. Goldwilt, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kumsang. Mr. K. D. Noble, supernumerary second officer, Tuckwo, is on reserve. Mr. J. Gray, from reserve, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Tuckwo. Mr. T. Dunstan has been appointed third engineer, Luenno. Mr. G. A. Cheyne, third engineer, Kumsang, has gone second engineer, same ship. Mr. J. Robertson has been appointed third engineer, Kumsang. Mr. H. A. Kornfeldt, chief officer, Kweilee, has gone chief officer, Kiangteen. Mr. G. Wilson, second officer, Tungwah, has gone second officer, Toonan. Mr. J. V. Xavier has been appointed fourth engineer, Kungping. Mr. A. Macdonald, chief engineer, Chi-yuen, has gone chief engineer, Feiching. Mr. A. Cretko has been appointed third engineer, Hasan. Mr. J. W. Donald, second officer, Suiyang, has gone second officer, Kashing. Captain G. Hooker, from reserve, has gone master, Liangchow. Mr. T. A. Nicolas, second officer, Chungking, has gone second officer, Fengtien. Mr. C. S. Robb, second officer Fengtien, is on reserve. Mr. D. Williams from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hupeh. Mr. A. C. Tedbury, second engineer, Wuchang, is on leave. Mr. T. Collin, third engineer, Hanyang, is on leave. Mr. W. Sharp, third engineer, Shenking, has gone third engineer, Hanyang. Mr. H. Milne, third engineer, Hoihow, has gone third engineer, Shenking. Mr. C. M. Harloe has been appointed third engineer, Hoihow. Mr. H. George, chief engineer, Hsin Peking, is on reserve. Mr. D. Watson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. C. J. Pirie, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kashing. Mr. A. L. Struthers, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Fatshan. Mr. J. Robertson has been appointed third engineer, Langchow. Mr. D. C. Sinclair, second engineer, Fatshan, is on reserve. Mr. J. Mounsey has been appointed chief officer, Haimun. Mr. W. L. Chapman, acting chief officer, Sunning, is on reserve. Mr. J. E. Drummonds has been appointed chief officer, Chingchow. Mr. E. Bentley, chief officer, Chingchow, has resigned. Mr. W. R. Elders has been appointed acting chief officer, Namhoi. Mr. A. Campbell, chief officer, Namhoi, is on reserve. Captain H. A. Gray, of the Asia, is on leave. Captain W. B. A. Wilks has been appointed master, Asia. Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Taming, has resigned. Mr. C. J. Spink has been appointed chief officer, Taming. Mr. C. Griffiths, third officer, Van Waerwijck, has resigned. Mr. F. M. Kidd, chief engineer, Van Waerwijck, has resigned. Mr. J. H. Evans, second engineer, Van Waerwijck, has resigned. Mr. E. L. Hurley, chief officer, Pheumpanh, has resigned. Mr. W. Griffiths, second officer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. A. Robin, third officer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. A. Campbell, second engineer, Fathah, has resigned. Mr. R. W. Leach, chief engineer, Chingchow, has resigned. Mr. L. E. Paine, second engineer, Heiching, has resigned. Mr. E. Fenoch, second engineer, Kinsan, has gone second engineer, Heungshan. Mr. F. M. Kidd, acting chief engineer, Van Waerwijck, has gone second engineer, Kinsan. Mr. C. O. Lawrence, chief engineer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. J. M. Galbraith, second engineer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. W. Herbert, third engineer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. G. Patterson, fourth engineer, Tibodas, has resigned. Mr. A. Crawford, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Kashing. Mr. D. Campbell, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Kashing. Mr. P. C. Duxon, chief engineer, Haidong, is on reserve. Mr. N. Lang, supernumerary chief engineer, Haidong, has gone chief engineer, same ship. Mr. M. N. Morgan, third engineer, Van Waerwijck, has resigned. Mr. C. S. Gibbs, second engineer, Pheumpanh, has resigned. Mr. J. A. Griffin has been appointed acting second engineer, Patriot, shipping and Engineering.

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CHINKIANG & WUHU	Tamsui	27th Apr. at 4 light
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	27th Apr. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	28th Apr. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Tean	29th Apr. at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupei	30th Apr. at noon

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Tililwong	Java	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	Java
Tilikini	Java	1st May		Java

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Haitan ... J. A. Stewart ... TUES. 29th Apr. at 1 p.m.

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KOBE	Chaksang	Sat. 26th Apr. at 4 light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Sun. 27th Apr. at 4 light
TIENSIN via S'ow.	Cheongshing Sun.	27th Apr. at 4 light
Weihsaiwei & Chefoo.		
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 27th Apr. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues. 29th Apr. at 4 light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed. 30th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri. 2nd May at 4 light
MANILA	Loosang	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooshing	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 3rd May at noon
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LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via SPORE.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEE-LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Monday, 5th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"BURMA MARU" Saturday, 26th April.
"NANKIN MARU" Saturday, 3rd May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODECAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

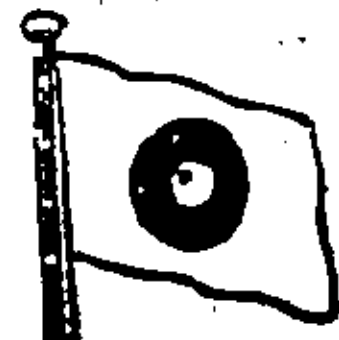
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BEIN, PORT SAID, CALLO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, HADYOSPOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 23rd.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... about April, 27th.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 7th.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES.

The Twin Screw s.s. "NEURALIA"

9082 Tons British Register

will be despatched from Hongkong
about the middle of May

Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS

One Class Direct to

MARSEILLES & LONDON

For Passage & Freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE

22 Des Vieux Road, Central.

& CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	25, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	25, Apr.
Kobe	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	25, Apr.
Japan Ports	Burma M.	O. S. K.	26, Apr.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	27, Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	27, Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Shinbu M.	N. Y. K.	27, Apr.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	27, Apr.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	27, Apr.
Shanghai	Tientsin	B. & S.	28, Apr.
Japan	J.C.T.L.	29, Apr.	
Shanghai	Tianwon	B. & S.	29, Apr.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	29, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29, Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Rupah	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Haiphong	Takasang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Tunghang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Straits and Calcutta	Fooshang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	3, May
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.	5, May

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Ho's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will

lie at Consignees' risk. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery

from Godowns on and after 22nd

April.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given prior

to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

28th April, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 12th

May, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

HOYO KISEN KAISHA.

—

S.S. "TENYO MARU."

—

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

and SHANGHAI Monday,

April 21st.

—

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified to present their Bills of

Lading for countersignature, and

take immediate delivery from

alongside Steamer or the com-

pany's godown, where all cargo

impeding immediate discharge

will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed

on cargo remaining un-

delivered on and after Monday,

April 28th.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages will be landed into the

Company's Godown, where same

will be examined Monday, April

28th, 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized

after the Goods have left the

Steamer or Godown where same

will be examined, Monday, April

28th, 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

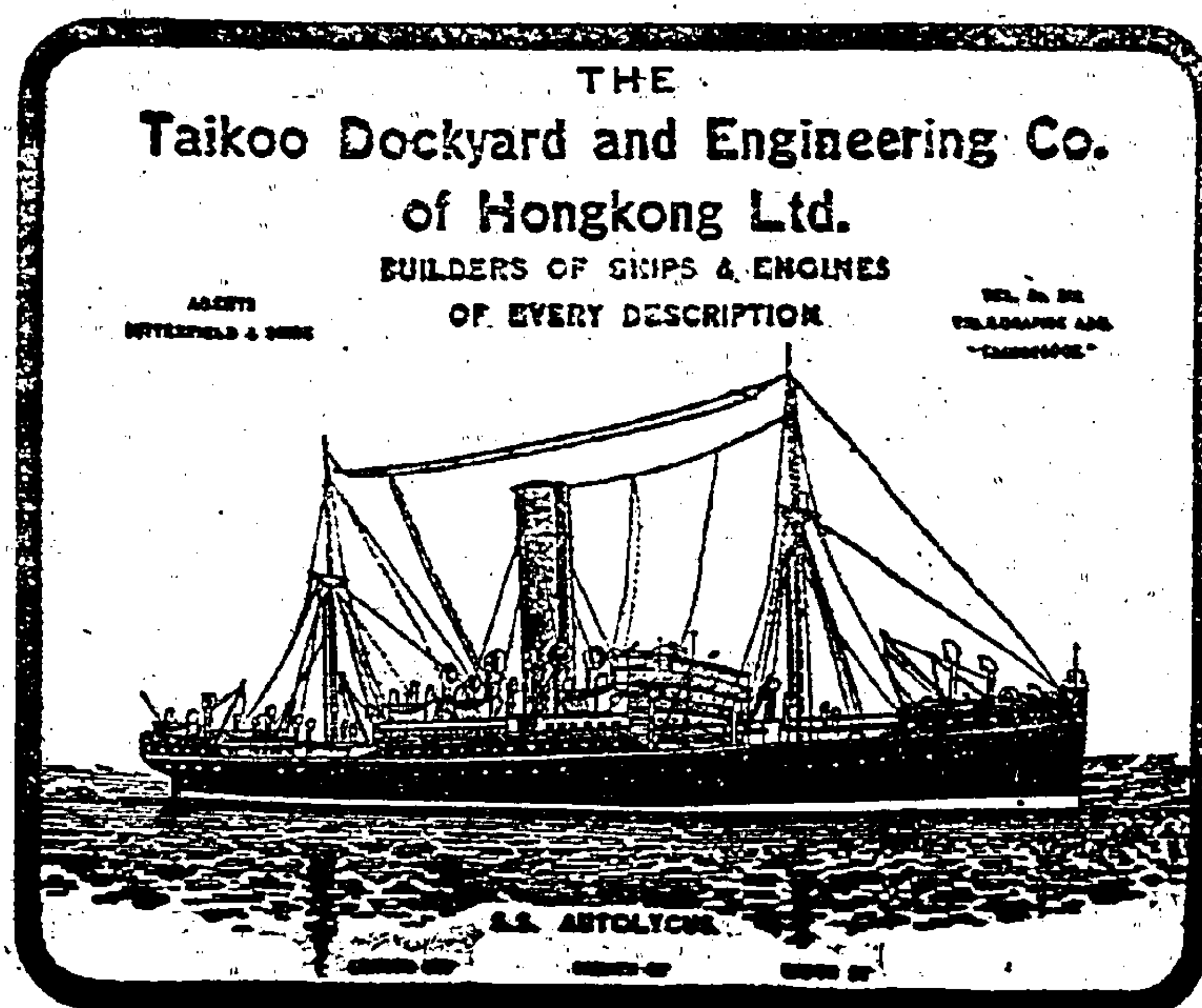
Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.



CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSEING"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that all goods

are being landed at their risk into

the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited,

whence, and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd

inst at noon will be subject to

rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns where they will be

examined. Claims against the

steamer must be presented within

10 days of arrival otherwise they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and de-

livery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23th

April, 1919, will be subject

to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignees and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday. All

claims must be presented

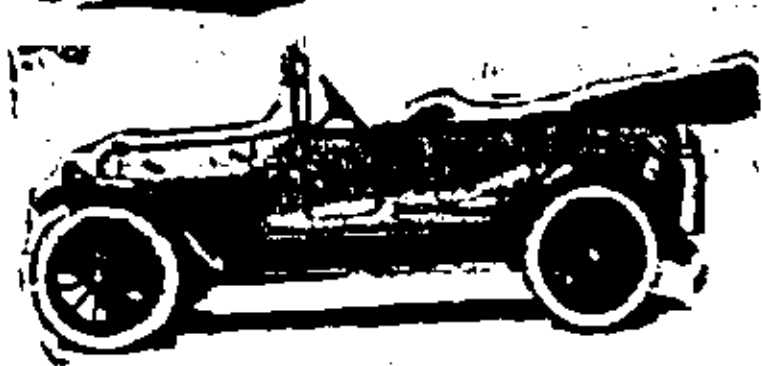
within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognized. No

claims will be admitted after

Sole Agents: **THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY,** Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Voeux Rd. Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Friday, the 24th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subject of the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for consideration as special resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital by such conversion takes place to the sum of £20,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £100 each.
 2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £100 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 20,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £100 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
 3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
- By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article:
- "107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in acquiring dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for any such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from other assets."
- By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108:
- "108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective."
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement made under paragraph (2) of this Article introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) is intended to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make a call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid."
- By the insertion of the following Article after Article No. 108:
- "108b (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."
- And the subject resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of £20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 20,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £100 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
 2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
 3. That 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and of one additional share for each £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient, in the interests of the Society.
 4. That the 16,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.
- By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE.
General Manager.

Dated the 11th day of April, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
Tianak, from Shanghai.
Wanahun, from Shanghai.
Chongyounak Kwanyte, from Shanghai.
Chamow, from Shanghai.
Yinglung, Jartols Street, from Shanghai.
Shlopei Shoru, c/o Taiwan Bank, from Tokio.
Yuelee, from Shanghai.
S. Hosbino, Inaba Maru, from Tokio.
Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.
Changheseahi, Lohhopohing, from Shanghai.
Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).
Footkongchan, Limmoontong, from Amoy.
Sayonggiaptong, fourth story Pingtia, Central Market, from Amoy.
Sweakee Co., Canton Road, from Amoy.
Yeecheong, from Kobe.
c/o Onwintanpen Tsushoyoko, from Osaka.
Perrira c/o Hugo Reiss Co, from Kobe.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 18, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Moder, from Rangoon.
M. Nicol, Palace Hotel, from Perth, Western Australia.
O. S. Orrick, (3) from Oakland, California.
T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from Takow.
Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
Vagnoux, Hongkong Hotel, from Serrelespains.
Wood, Roy. 8, from New York.
Y. GIMBOES,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 17, 1919.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1919
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
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Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
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Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
Trunk	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of April 1, 1919.

Consumption —	171.00	171.00	
Estimated population —	271,100	274,800	
Consumption per head per day —	20.4	21.5	21.5
Constant supply	in all districts during Mar.		

Constant supply to all districts during March 1, 1919.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	1940	1940
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions of gallons during the month of Mar		
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940
	1940	1940

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1, 1919.

W. CHATHAM.
Public Works Department

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1, 1919.

The s.s. CELTIC PRINCE is due
arrive here from New York towards
end of April.

The American & Manchuria L
HITAROEM left New York

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1, 1919.

The R.M.S. 'EMPRESS OF RUSSIA' left Yokohama for Hongkong via Japan, Shanghai and Manila, on the 2nd

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1, 1919.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

BRITISH AVIATOR FAILS.

London, April 18.
Major J. C. Wood and a pilot in a Short Brothers biplane left Eastchurch this afternoon in ideal weather, flying to Limerick, this being the first stage of his attempt to fly the Atlantic.

London, April 18.
Nothing has been heard of the aviator Wood since he left East Church up to six in the morning.

Later.
It is reported that Wood dropped in the Irish Channel off Anglesey and was picked up unharmed by a British destroyer. The weather is most foggy.

Later.
It is confirmed that Wood dropped into the sea clear of the rocks three miles from Holyhead. The destroyer Paisley rescued the aviator. There is no explanation of the failure. Another vessel is towing in the aeroplane.

London, April 20.
Wood telegraphed from Holyhead that he had dropped in the sea twelve miles out. His machine was undamaged. He is still a competitor in the Atlantic flight and hopes to start in May. Wyllie, his navigator, describing the flight, says that it was against the wind with many patches of fog. The engine broke down without warning at seven in the evening and descent was inevitable. Both sat on the huge petrol tank and lit cigarettes. Half an hour later two row boats came out from the shore and rescued the aviators who returned. A motor boat took the aeroplane in tow but the attempt was abandoned. The machine was then lashed alongside a destroyer till morning when it was brought to Holyhead.

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 19.
The weather is improving but reports from midcoast state that unsettled conditions continue. The aviator, however, will start early to-morrow if there is any improvement.

UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

ITALIAN MOTOR CAR STRUCK.

Berlin, April 19.
A message from Vienna states that during yesterday's disturbances an Italian motor-car passing Parliament House was struck by a stray missile but nobody was injured. The chief of the Italian Military Mission demanded satisfaction whereupon the German-Austrian Government apologised in writing. The Italians are not pursuing the matter further. Complete calm now prevails in Vienna.

Ex-Foreign Minister Czernin, who has repeatedly sought to obtain a passport which has been refused owing to anti-Austrian propaganda conducted in Switzerland by fugitive aristocrats, was arrested on the 16th at Feldkirch Vorarlberg when attempting to cross the frontier.

AN ELECTRICAL ATMOSPHERE.

Copenhagen, April 19.
A message from Vienna states that the atmosphere in Vienna is still electrical. The National Guard, except some regiments, is quite unreliable. Proofs are forthcoming that the disturbances on April 17 were due to the Hungarian Communists, emissaries of whom have been arrested, possessing big sums of gold notes and jewels. Five police were killed and forty wounded and twenty demonstrators were killed in quelling the disturbance.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

Berlin, April 18.
A serious collision between the Red Guards and Government troops near Friesing in Upper Bavaria is reported. The Government troops lost eighty killed. The Spartacists constructed trenches before the town and freely used a number of machine-guns.

The "Tagesblatt" says the Government does not intend to engage in a decisive battle at Munich until thirty thousand troops have encircled the town. One thousand citizens have fled. The Spartacists seized numerous hostages.

Copenhagen, April 19.
The present authorities at Munich have liberated Russian war prisoners at the Puchheim camp and armed them. A Russian guard is now patrolling Munich railway station.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Madrid, April 16.
A general strike of telegraphists and telephonists has completely cut off Madrid from the outside world. The breakdown in communications is equally complete in the provinces. Postal employees are also coming out. The strikers demand the resignation of Minister Lacierva.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN.

London, April 18.
The "Echo de Paris" states that in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the peace preliminaries certain military and naval arrangements will immediately come into force. The complete plan has been worked out by the Allied naval authorities.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 17.
Silver is unchanged and the market has closed until Tuesday.
Montagu's report states that the movement in price continues to reflect fluctuations in American exchange which has lately been steadier. Shanghai exchange still 49 1/2 a taal.

RUMANIANS AND BOLSHIEVKS FIGHT.

Paris, April 20.
A message from Bucharest reports a sanguinary fight between Rumanian troops and Bolshievist forces on the east bank of the Dniester near the Bessarabian frontier. It resulted in the total defeat of the Bolshievists, many of whom were killed and several hundred wounded.

BELGIUM AND THE EX-KAISER.

Paris, April 17.
A member of the Belgian delegation has informed Reuters that Belgium has not been officially requested to bring the Kaiser to trial. Anyway Belgium would decline to take such action if requested. Belgium seeks justice not revenge.

TO STAY ON THE RHINE.

Paris, April 17.
Marshal Foch interviewed by the "Daily Mail" said: "Our peace must be a peace of victors not of the vanquished. Having reached the Rhine we must stay there. That is the only safety for France and England."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE HEMP MARKET.

The hemp market in the United States has been further demoralized during the past three days (says the Manila Bulletin of April 12) by operations in which Philippine fibre of "I" grade has been offered and sold at an average of 15 cents (gold) per pound, according to cables received by private houses yesterday. No information as to the number of bales disposed of on this basis could be secured yesterday after-noon, and at the offices of the president of the Philippine National Bank it was stated that absolutely no word regarding the hemp market has been received during the past few days. It is known, however, that the bank holds between 65,000 and 70,000 bales of hemp which represents well over 20 cents per pound to that institution. On the basis of the present selling price this means that the bank would lose at least 10 centavos per pound on its fibre, but indications are that that institution is perfectly willing to hold on without attempting to sell at the present figure. With regard to the coconut oil market in which the bank is also interested, it was stated yesterday that the price continues to improve and the local industry is now inclined to take a very optimistic view of the situation so far as the American market is concerned.

DEARTH OF KEROSENE OIL.

A press note issued by the Controller of Prices in India says:—The shortage of kerosene oil in the city of Bombay, and in the districts of this presidency has given rise to complaints regarding the lack of supply, and the high prices charged by the retail dealers for the quantity that is available. The shortage was due to a diminution in the supply received by the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies. Representations have been made, which will lead to the normal supply being restored. The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. has received a considerable quantity of certain qualities. It may be hoped that the supply of the Standard Oil Company of America, which was cut off during the war, will soon be resumed. The supply in Bombay City is up to its normal figure and it is hoped soon to supply the districts with, at least, the amount which they have received during the last few months. A temporary shortage of supply, however, furnishes no excuse for retail dealers to increase their prices. They are bound to sell kerosene oil held by them in reasonable quantities to individuals at the rates fixed under the Defence of India rules, and any breach of them is punishable by a magistrate. A complaint should, therefore, be laid of any case of over demand. If the names of dealers charging excessive prices are reported, with sufficient corroborative evidence, to the Controller, action will be taken to deal with their licenses.

WYNAND
FAMOUS
ESTABLISHED



FOCKINK
LIQUEURS
1679

AS PURVEYED
TO ALL THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS
IN THE WORLD
A BRAND OF LIQUEURS WHICH EXCELS IN MERIT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.
(INCORPORATED IN HOLLAND)
POWELL & COY. LTD.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARPIN"
Telephone—2568.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS,
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles (bollow and full), all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:
Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Ficht's fire-proof safes.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

1910.—Barracks in Thudumot for the French Government, Indo-China.	1913-14.—Banquede l'Indo-Chine, Singapore.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Batom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 500 x 300.	1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongkong with Crane Railway, 3 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soatung Camboe, length 178'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length in 20' water; span 90 ft. Comay, Indo-China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.	New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.	Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Vaux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

NOTICE.

HIMROD'S
Divon Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or cold may be, Himrod's is the only remedy that will cure it. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/4 3/4
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/5 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	145 1/2
T/T Japan	54 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	79 3/4
co & New York	79 3/4
T/T Java	185 1/2
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	477
Demand, Paris	477 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C.	3/5
4 m/s. D.P.	3/4 1/4
4 m/s. L.C.	3/5 3/8
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco and New York	81 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	494 1/2
6 m/s. France	499 1/2
Demand Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	79 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	163 1/2
Demand, Singapore	145 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	45 1/2
Sovereign	5.80 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	41.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Discount per \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	87 1/2 dis.
10	81.50 1/2 dis.
5	84 1/2 dis.
C. China	57 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

PREVENT DISEASE

"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY".

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a can of "Household Insectox".

Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Best for use in home, hospital, hotel, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" Best for use in camps, stables, factories, coolies' quarters, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Best for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plants, etc.

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Baku, Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO., Sole Agents.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

C. MONTAGUS EDE.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 26th April commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors' Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

NOTICE.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board

C. MONTAGUS EDE.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 mins.

10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

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11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Special authority by Presidential Mandate of 2nd November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$40,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,579,500.00

Reserve Funds \$3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pashien, Niulansen, Houshan, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotung, Lutai, Tsinhai, Sangliang, Shuntai, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien, Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taihsien, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonan, Harbin, Dain, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailun, Ninguta, Kungshing, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wush, Hanchow, Tangchow, (South): Taikiang, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuan, Yansheng, Sinkianghsien, Taitung, (Honan): Kailung, Chowkiatow, Hanchien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kuangchow, Fookien: Fookchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santung, (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiakiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luchow, Tatum, Tongki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichow, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paotow, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITERS REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO REPAIR AND REBUILD ALL THE FOLLOWING:

CARBON PAPER, ETC., FOR REPAIRS.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀華中

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

11, Queen's Road, Central.

General Manager: Mr. Li Tze-ong.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tze-ong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent.

Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

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Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

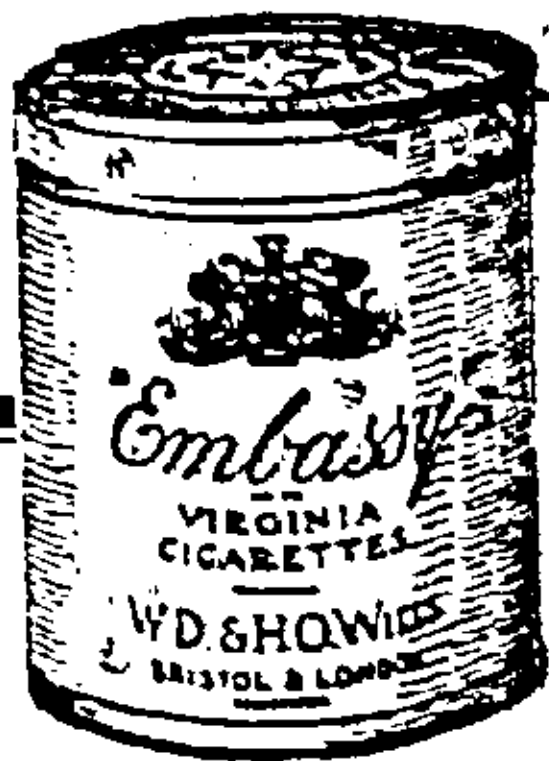
INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

NOTICES.



Embassy

No. 77
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 24, 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased slightly at Canton, and elsewhere. It appears to be highest over the Eastern Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 3.39 inches against an average of 10.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Cap. Boek	E. winds, moderate; 5h.
2. Formosa Channel	N. to E. winds, moderate.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Apr. 24, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vietnam	10						
Hankow	10						
Shanghai	10						
Yokohama	10						
Kobe	10						
Manila	10						
Cebu	10						
Colon	10						
San Francisco	10						
London	10						
Paris	10						
Bombay	10						
Rangoon	10						
Calcutta	10						
Batavia	10						
Sourabaya	10						
Medan	10						
Singapore	10						
Penang	10						
Malacca	10						
Sumatra	10						
Borneo	10						
Sulu	10						
Cebu	10						
Manila	10						
Davao	10						
Baguio	10						
San Francisco	10						
London	10						
Paris	10						
Bombay	10						
Rangoon	10						
Calcutta	10						
Batavia	10						
Sourabaya	10						
Medan	10						
Singapore	10						
Penang	10						
Malacca	10						
Sumatra	10						
Borneo	10						
Sulu	10						

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOKAI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MUTSU, KISHIMOTO,
YOSHIMIZU, NAGAI, KAWABATA, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWABATA, SIBAI
and OTSUKA COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 18 "At the Pistol's Point,"

Episode 19 "The Hooded Terror Unmasked"

To-night you will be on tenter hooks to see who the individual is that has kept you guessing so long. Wonder if you did mark the right man.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"THAT'S HIM"

Thursday Matinee 24th April at 5.15 p.m.

Bryant Washburn in KIDDER & KO.

Sunday Matinee 27th April, at 6 p.m.

SNOW GIRL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

in

"THE FIRST LAW"

"HER FATHER'S STATION"

British Gazette Nos. 500-501

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises) (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

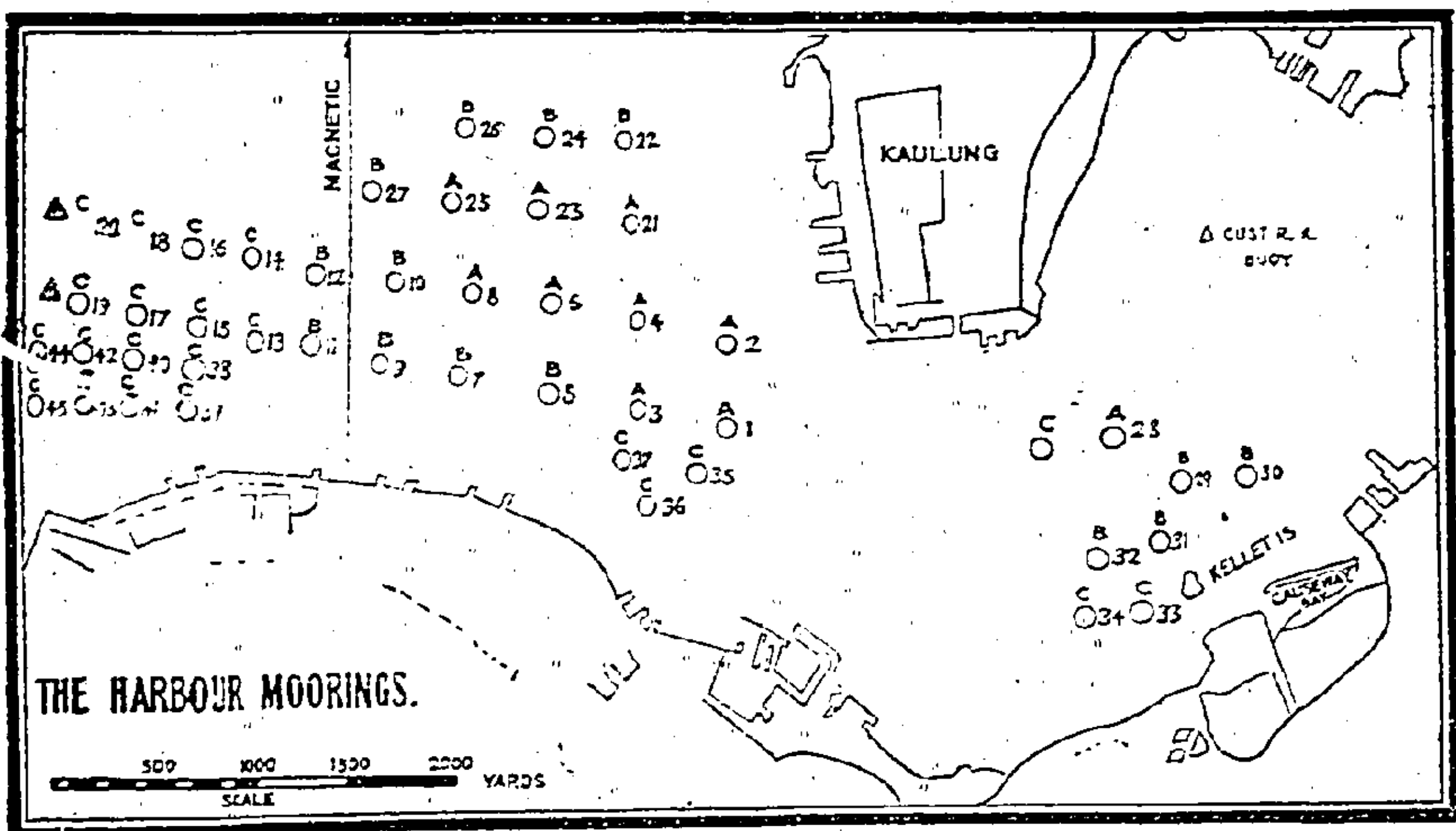
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Chai Lee Man, Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City, of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 24.
Kueichow, 1238, Br. Capt. Cole, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 36.
Chenan, 1355, Br. Capt. Laver, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—C 45.
Lien Shing, 1049, Br. Capt. Muir, Saigon, Kung Yuen.—Mooring—C 43.
Bassano, Br. Capt. Lawrence, Hull, Bank Line.
Hoi Ping, 445, Port. Capt. Nagularen, Hoihow, Shun Lee.—Mooring—C 19.
Seijo Maru, 4960, Jap. Capt. Shinji, Kobe, T. K. K.—Mooring—A 8.
Nikko Maru, 3076, Jap. Capt. Yamushi, Kobe, N. Y. K.—Mooring—A 1.
Buyo Maru, 3407, Jap. Capt. Kamatake, Yokohama, N. K. K.—Mooring—B 22.
Shinsei Maru, 1208, Jap. Capt. Takase, Canton, Sato.—Mooring—C 14.
Nam Kam, 493, Ch. Capt. Thirwell, Canton, Wo Fat.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Shun Cheong, 839, Ch. Capt. Kyle, Wuhu, Moller.—Mooring—C 16.
Chuen On, 2812, Ch. Capt. Jorge, Hanoi, Luan Yick.—Mooring—C 18.
Foo Lee, Ch. Capt. Migasku, Weihaiwei, Yu Tai Hong.—Mooring—B 9.
Deranof for Manila
Tatoutse for Saigon
Kueichow for Weihaiwei
Tsuyama Maru for New-York
Chenan for Canton
Shun Cheong for Hongay
Chofu Maru for Bangkok

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per TOBOLSK, 27th April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TOYORA MARU, 25th April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China Weihaiwei, and Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 25th April, 9 a.m.
Leeslung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, U. States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per TYNDAR-IJS, 25th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per BASSANO, 25th April, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per WOSANG, 25th April, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th April.
Java, Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIPANAS, 25th April, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYANG, 25th April, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th April.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 27th April, 9 a.m.